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## Operation Update Report Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n°:</b> MDRBD025	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">FL-2020-000166</a>
<b>Operation update n° 1:</b> 13 January 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 6 August 2020 – 30 November 2020
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 August 2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months (end date: 05 February 2021)
<b>Funding requirements:</b> CHF 4.1 million	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 577,496
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 250,000 people	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (RC) office, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.	

### Summary of Operation update:

This operation update is issued mainly to inform about the progress of operation covering the period from 6 August 2020 to 30 November 2020. The planned response actions reflect the current situation and information available at this time of the operation. Details on the planned activities are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA).

As of this reporting period, the operation has assisted over 120,000 affected people in total:

- 36,745 people provided with dry food;
- 22,500 people assisted to recover their livelihoods and meet basic needs through provision of multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and vegetable seeds;
- 10,000 people received tarpaulins as part of emergency shelter support;
- 11,993 households have access to safe drinking water through mobilization of 6 water purification units;
- 10,000 people have been provided with hygiene parcels;
- 3,600 people are benefitted from the installations of 180 emergency latrines and 14,860 people benefitted through the repair of 743 tube well;
- 7,520 patients served with medical services and 200 people received first aid and psychological support;
- 127,425 people received awareness messages on COVID-19 pandemic and more than 10,000 face mask and 2,000 hand sanitizers distributed as part of COVID-19 control and preparedness measures;
- 1,000 households received dignity kits under Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

Based on the available funding, BDRCS is implementing the planned emergency activities under Flood Emergency Appeal 2020 by following COVID-19 safe guideline. Most of the targeted activities have been completed and remaining activities to support recovery of the affected people are ongoing. BDRCS plans to complete all the targeted activities as per operational timeframe.

Due to low funding coverage received to date, BDRCS with the support of IFRC is implementing and prioritizing the most urgent assistance based on the evolving needs on the ground and influx of funding.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Severe floods that struck Bangladesh during the last week of June 2020, driven by prolonged and intensified heavy monsoon and upstream water, have affected 5.4 million people in the northern, central, and north-eastern part of the country. Around 37 per cent of the country's total areas were flooded affecting 33 districts and hence, it was considered as the longest flooding period in the last 22 years in the country. Till the beginning of October 2020, due to monsoon raining and heavy rainfall in upstream, people in many districts suffered from different spells of floods. There have been widespread damages in housings, access to clean and safe water, hygiene and sanitation facilities as well as access to livelihoods in most of the affected districts. While short-term and long-term food security is the most imminent problem, there might be a significant impact on long-term food security due to damaged crops and livelihoods. According to the preliminary impacts and needs assessment report on monsoon flood 2020 produced by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), household food security and livelihoods are severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of food stock caused by inundation.

According to the report of the Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) dated 2 August 2020, around 5,448,271 people in 33 districts are affected by these recent prolonged floods and 1,059,295 families are marooned whereas 41 people have already lost their lives. In addition to that, according to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), 83,000 hectares of paddy fields; 125,549 hectares of agriculture land and USD 42 million worth crops are affected. Furthermore, the floods caused moderate to severe damage on livestock and fisheries. According to the initial report from the Department of Livestock Service (DLS), the sector lost USD 74.5 million worth of livestock including 16,537 hectares of grass land. The Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) indicated in its report that 928,60 tube-wells and 100,223 latrines were damaged. The Water Development Board's north zone office recorded that 3,745 hectares of land eroded by the rivers in eight flood-affected districts in Rangpur division alone, among the total 33 affected districts.



*BDRCS volunteers distributing hygiene parcel in Kurigram(L) and one of the beneficiaries received cash grant in Munshiganj. (Photos: BDRCS)*

The monsoon floods coupled with prolonged inundation and the COVID-19 pandemic had an exacerbating effect on the population. The 2020 monsoon flood was more complex than usual as the practice of social distancing and handwashing was of utmost importance which was quite impossible to maintain as flood-affected people were displaced and had to be evacuated to shelters where it was congested, and WASH facilities were also compromised. Many flood protection infrastructures such as dikes and embankments were already damaged from previous monsoon floods along with the current floods that resulted to a total of 220 unions were reported of damaged embankments. The normal recovery cycle after a disaster is 3-5 years but due to back-to-back floods of 2016, 2017 and 2019 in affected areas, the recovery cycle has been hampered. This also compromises the repair and reconstruction of the infrastructure, which is further constrained by the COVID-19 pandemic. Unrepaired and unmaintained infrastructure if left as it is, will increase the risk and vulnerability during next monsoon.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), established in 1971, is one of the leading humanitarian organizations in the country with its district units (branches) in all 64 districts of the country. In addition, it has 4 city units that brings the total number of units to 68, hence it has a countrywide network with over 500,000 volunteers and staff.

BDRCS along with IFRC Country Office (CO) and other Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners closely monitored the situation and kept close coordination with the GoB at national and district levels, and with other agencies. Based on the flood forecasting information and the reconditions/suggestions of early action protocol (EAP) activation committee, BDRCS activated early action protocol (EAP) for severely flood affected people. At the same time, BDRCS NHQ and branch level representatives attended different coordination meetings with exiting PNSs, GoB and others local level. After that, considering the flood impact and severity, BDRCS requested to access disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) amounting to CHF 577,496 and approved on 17 July 2020 to enable BDRCS to assist the affected people and meet the immediate humanitarian needs on the ground. As the findings of rapid needs assessment collected and impact escalated, IFRC has launched an emergency appeal (EA) for 4.1 million CHF to scale up the assistance and extend it to support the recovery of the affected people.



*BDRCS Jamalpur RC unit is distributing multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and vegetable seeds. (Photo: BDRCS)*

### As of 30 November 2020, BDRCS has taken the following actions for the flood affected people:

- BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) Emergency Control Room has been functional since June 2020 to ensure a coordinated response.
- BDRCS issued four situations reports on current flood and shared with Movement partners, i/NGOs, GoB and relevant stakeholders.
- BDRCS mobilized **1,000** volunteers, **50** National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and **70** staff for flood 2020 response.
- BDRCS reached **36,000** people with dry food package during the immediate response period. Later, BDRCS provided 7 days food packages among **455,000** people in the flood affected districts.
- BDRCS deployed 6 water purification units along with the National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members and trained staff and provided **125,134** liters of safe drinking water and distributed **3,640** jerry cans among **11,993** flood-affected households. In addition, BDRCS trained volunteers and staff disinfected and repaired **743** tube wells and constructed **180** emergency latrines for flood-affected people.
- BDRCS also mobilized and distributed hygiene parcels to **10,000** people along with orientation and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on safe hygiene practices.
- BDRCS reached **7,520** flood affected people with medical services by mobilizing four mobile medical teams in Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj districts for ten days. Each of these medical teams are comprised of one doctor, one paramedic and two trained volunteers.
- BDRCS reached **200** people by providing first aid and psychosocial support.
- BDRCS reached **127,425** people with the awareness messages on COVID-19 pandemic and distributed more than **10,000** mask and **2,000** hand sanitizers.
- BDRCS reached **10,000** flood affected people with the tarpaulins support in Bogura, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Tangail, Gaibandha and Naogaon districts.
- BDRCS distributed dignity kits among the **1,000** flood affected households in Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon, Sirajganj and Tangail districts.

- BDRCS provided Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) and vegetable seeds among **41,435** people in the severely flood affected districts.
- On the 4<sup>th</sup> week of November, BDRCS provided allocation letters to 7 flood affected districts and deployed 13 NDRTs to select 7,500 HHs for 15 days food assistance along with hygiene parcels. With the technical support of IFRC logistics department, procurement of food packages and hygiene parcels have been completed.
- Based on the available fund, BDRCS has allocated another cash grant and vegetable seeds support for **4,500** households in the priority flood affected districts. Households assessment for this cash grant will start by the first week of December 2020.
- BDRCS is in process to provide the person with disability (PWD) allowance among more than 400 targeted people. Each PWD person will receive **BDT 5,000** through financial service provider as a PWD allowance.
- In addition, BDRCS is in process to install **25** communal tube well at the most flood affected community in Tangail, Bogura and Jamalpur districts by the approved time frame.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC Country Office (CO) in Bangladesh has been keeping close coordination with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur. The IFRC CO team also maintain regular coordination with the Humanitarian Country Cluster Team (HCCT), other in-country clusters, sectors and working groups at national level. The forecast monitoring team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, in-county PNS and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre has been monitoring the flood situation from the beginning of the monsoon season. Regular Movement coordination meetings are taking place and partners are also sharing the information with their respective headquarters accordingly. As of now BDRCS issued four situation reports on current flood and in-country Movement partners have been extending their support.

Currently there are 11 PNSs in the country: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.

Following the request from BDRCS, IFRC has allocated CHF 577,496 from its DREF on 17 July to support the BDRCS to deliver humanitarian assistance. Considering the emerging needs from the aftermath of floods, IFRC has launched an emergency appeal on 30 July 2020 to support BDRCS to meet the immediate needs of 250,000 flood affected people (50,000 households) for six months, with a focus on livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, shelter, and PGI.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) allocated 14,410 metric tons of rice, BDT 34,450,000 (approximately CHF 415,000) of cash, BDT 27,800,000 (approximately CHF 335,000) for fodders, 300 bundle of corrugated iron sheets, BDT 900,000 (approximately CHF 10,000) worth for shelter repair and BDT 11,000,000 (approximately CHF 130,000) for children's meal among flood affected districts. The District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) and Bangladesh Water Development Board offices are continuously monitoring the progress of the response. MoDMR instructed local authorities to collect damage information and to monitor the flood situation. 2,058 Mobile Medical Teams are working 24/7. The National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room are working 24/7.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by the MoDMR and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office met on 14 July 2020. As recommended by the MoDMR which co-chairs the HCTT together with the UN, the clusters liaised closely with their national technical government partners in order to jointly analyze the situation and to identify possible areas where a complementary support from the humanitarian community would add-value to the government-led response.

The NAWG led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE coordinated an impact assessment of the situation in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Using government, field data and secondary information, the assessment used a contextualized INFORM Index to identify immediate and mid-term needs and priorities for HCTT's complementary support. Sector-specific analysis were undertaken by the respective clusters. The assessment data were collected by more than 60 local, national, and international agencies. Based on the coordinated impact and needs assessment, the humanitarian community met on 26 July to prioritize a Humanitarian Response and Recovery Plan (HRRP). Currently all the clusters are working to develop the HRRP along with a two-track approach: provision of life saving activities and implementation of early recovery activities.

With UK Aid support, Start Fund Bangladesh has allocated GBP 900,000 (equivalent to CHF 967,000) to meet the emergency need of flood affected people and response partners are CNRS, ESDO, VARD, SAVE, Friendship BD, Islamic Relief BD and World Vision. In addition to that, USAID has allocated USD 100,000 (equivalent to CHF 91,000) to CARE Bangladesh. UN Agencies including UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP, WHO and UNFPA are using prepositioned stocks to complement the response.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Monsoon rainfall and deluge of water from hilly areas upstream have inundated districts in the northern, north-eastern and south-eastern regions of Bangladesh, causing widespread damage. While short-term food security is the most imminent problem, there will also be a significant impact on long-term food security due to impacts on crops and livelihoods. According to the preliminary impacts and needs assessment report on monsoon flood 2020 produced by the needs assessment working group (NAWG), household food security and livelihoods are severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of food stock due to inundation. According to the assessments, an irregularity of food intake and skipped/reduced daily meal to cope with the devastating situation have been reported in almost 80% of the unions ("union" is the lowest administrative unit in Bangladesh). Available information indicates that severe losses to livestock and fisheries in the northern areas are likely to impact long-term food security in the region.

Riverbank erosion is observed in multiple locations, and it is expected to get worse as it is likely to intensify as soon as the water recedes according to Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)'s forecasts. Flood protection infrastructures such as embankments, dams and sluices were breached. This will lead to a further deterioration of shelter conditions in the affected areas.

Drinking water sources have been contaminated by flood water. Shortage of safe drinking water is therefore a pressing concern and one of the priorities along with sanitation. According to NAWG, more than 73,000 tube wells and 81,000 latrines were damaged due to the on-going flood. After the flood water starts receding, it is anticipated that there will be urgent needs for disinfecting contaminated tube-wells and restoring damaged water points. There is also a need for hygiene promotion activities to reduce transmission of water-borne diseases and to encourage best hygiene practices.

Flood protection infrastructures such as embankments have been damaged. According to the joint need assessment (JNA) survey, 24 per cent of flood affected people had been displaced. About 38 per cent of people were staying at highland/road/embankments. The people who are living in temporary shelters in unplanned settlements in the open places have been exposed to adverse weather without minimum protection measures. Based on the NAWG report it is found that emergency shelter support in terms of tarpaulin, shelter toolkits, tents and emergency cash assistance had been reported as priority needs.

Heavy flood is causing people to be displaced from their homes and huge crowding in shelters, thereby increasing the threat of COVID-19 in flood-hit areas as thousands crowd the shelters. The health systems were already overstressed due to COVID-19, and now this on-going flood is causing double burden to the health system, battling coronavirus in one hand and flood borne diseases and health issues additionally.

Under this appeal the emergency response activities have been developed considering current situation and available information on emergency needs. As the emergency needs are significant, currently BDRCS is focusing on responding to these needs and planning to complete all these emergency response activities within six months. However, BDRCS has a plan to conduct the detail recovery assessment in January 2021 and based on the assessment findings recovery interventions will incorporate through revising this appeal.

### Operation Risk Assessment

Apart from the difficulty of road access in some affected areas and increased health risks considering the on-going COVID-19 crisis, mosquito and water-borne diseases, debris and vehicle accidents, there are no major threats in Bangladesh which may directly interrupt the implementation of operational activities. However, to mitigate the security risks, adequate measures will be put in place. There is already a field implementation guide for BDRCS branches, volunteer considering the current COVID-19 context which will be followed for this Emergency Appeal implementation to minimize risk. The country office has also updated its framework on ABC-actioning business continuity, which will help to minimize the risk to sustain this critical humanitarian needs.

In addition, both BDRCS and IFRC has a 'Zero Tolerance' policy against corruption, discrimination against gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying and as mitigating measure of the above risk, staff member/volunteer will be oriented accordingly with the IFRC policy and guidelines. During the implementation of this operation, BDRCS will follow the existing government and Movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis.

In December, BDRCS annual general meeting (AGM) and BDRCS branch level election will be held. To ensure smooth implementation BDRCS will mobilize more staff and volunteers in these branches. The upcoming winter season (*from December to January*) might affect the flood affected people and as a preparedness measure BDRCS is planning to procure blankets.

Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS will not be able to reach the targeted people in the emergency phase. And considering the funding flow, BDRCS is rethinking, to conduct the recovery assessment to revise the earlier appeal.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation is to meet the immediate needs of 50,000 households (250,000 people) affected by the floods in the most-impacted districts in Bangladesh - through the provision of emergency food, safe drinking water, emergency shelter and hygiene items, health support, seeds and livelihood support. Most of the interventions will be cash-based in order to reach the most vulnerable people in a timely and dignified manner.

### Proposed strategy

During this reporting period, BDRCS reached most vulnerable households to meet their emergency needs by providing multipurpose cash grant, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcels, emergency food packages, dry food packages, emergency medical assistance, drinking water, PWD allowance, installation of communal tube-well and provision of vegetable seeds in severely flood affected areas. In addition, BDRCS benefitted wider affected community by disinfecting water points and constructing emergency temporary latrines.

Dedicated operational team consists of NDRT, NDWRT and health workers was also mobilized to ensure timely and effective implementation of the program. BDRCS is emphasizing the localization of response considering duty of care for volunteers, staff and front-line workers.

In regard to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, BDRCS has made necessary adjustment in the implementation strategies and developed a COVID-19 safe guideline for their staff and community members, detailing how staff and community members will work in the office and communities e.g., staff will be maintaining social distance at office and communities, always wear mask, etc. BDRCS provides masks for all participants, social distancing and hand washing before gathering.

### Operational support services

#### Human Resources

IFRC staff in Bangladesh CO are assisting BDRCS in terms of planning, coordination, information management, need assessment, etc. In addition, IFRC staff will provide technical support for operational management. With the support of IFRC APRO, additional technical surge capacities may be engaged when there is a need and situation permit.

#### Logistics and supply chain management

The initial household items, like tarpaulin, hygiene parcel, etc., were dispatched from pre-positioning stocks of BDRCS right after floods inundated the areas which allowed the National Society to meet the immediate needs of the affected. IFRC Bangladesh country office procured and replenished 2,000 units of hygiene parcels locally and 2,000 pcs of tarpaulins through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM). In addition, IFRC in country logistic team procured IT equipment, IEC materials, visibility items as per operational need.

IFRC country office logistics and procurement unit along with the BDRCS always maintain the required coordination with the National Logistics Cluster in terms of sharing necessary information related to the affected areas, immediate response plan and intervention update to the targeted areas. For fleet support, IFRC country office has been accommodating the requirement within the existing capacity. However, depending on the requirements, rental vehicles at field level have been used to support the operation.

#### Security

From the commencement of this flood operation, IFRC security closely monitored the security situation of operational locations and responded to concerns accordingly. During reporting period, there was no major security issue except difficulty in road access to the affected communities in some of the flood affected area. To ensure the safety and security of the RCRC personnel, movement monitoring system was in place for all field travels and disseminated security advisories, including any necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. Safety and Security alerts were also sent timely via WhatsApp messages. All new staff and visitors were provided with a security welcome pack and mandatory security briefing session.

#### Communication


Since the onset of the disaster, BDRCS and IFRC communications teams gathered photos and videos, and shared them internally and externally to depict the situation as well as highlight Red Cross Red Crescent activities. BDRCS communication team, with the support of IFRC country office and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) communication teams, have been actively engaged in social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram). Various communication contents such as infographics, web-stories, videos, photos have been published on BDRCS social media platforms and website.

Also, photos, videos and other communications contents have been shared regularly with all the Nationals Societies around the world through IFRC global weekly newswire. Regular media monitoring and information sharing has been done to keep all the relevant stakeholders updated about the situation and response of the disaster. All the audio-visual materials related to this operation have been regularly stored on IFRC audio-visual library (shaRED) and other cloud spaces to provide quick and easy access to NS, PNSs and medias. A professional photographer was hired to cover BDRCS activities in Tangail and Sirajganj districts. IFRC Bangladesh and Regional Comms team work together and published a monsoon floods [article featuring South Asia floods](#) in the time of COVID-19 where Bangladesh was highlighted. BDRCS arranged online orientation sessions for different flood affected districts and reached more than 100 staff and volunteers.

### Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

To ensure the quality of implementation and reach the most vulnerable people, door-to-door household assessments have been done through mobile data collection tools to select the most affected people based on the set criteria. Regular monitoring of different activities has been done through deployed NDRT members. During every distribution, an exit survey has been conducted to monitor and ensure the satisfaction of the service or aid recipients. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) has been done to monitor the impact of the intervention.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b></p> <p><b>People reached: 10,000</b></p> <p>Male: 5,000</p> <p>Female: 5,000</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b></p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of reached people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements.	125,000	10,000
<p><b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.</b></p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions.	25,000	2,000
<p><b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households.</b></p>		
Indicators:		Target
# of household received key messages on safe local building techniques.	25,000	2,000
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p> <p>Considering the flood impact and severity of flood, BDRCS immediately dispatched 2,000 pcs of tarpaulins from their existing stock to the affected people for emergency shelter assistance and distributed them to 2,000 households (10,000 people) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Lalmonirhat and Naogaon districts. Through this appeal, BDRCS has replenished these shelter items as preparedness measures for future disasters. Before the distribution, BDRCS's trained and oriented volunteers, NDRT members and staff on how to assist and convey key messages to beneficiaries on the use of tarpaulins. The table below shows the distribution update by district:</p>		
<p><b>Summary of tarpaulin distribution – HHs</b></p>		
No.	District Name	Tarpaulins distributed
1	Kurigram	300
2	Gaibandha	300
3	Jamalpur	300
4	Sirajganj	300
5	Tangail	200
6	Bogura	200
8	Lalmonirhat	200
9	Naogaon	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,000</b>



BDRCS is distributing tarpaulins among flood affected people in Kurigram district. (Photo: BDRCS)

### Challenges

Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS minimized their targeted beneficiaries and the areas. And BDRCS is planning to exclude the recovery plan/assessment from the flood 2020 EA. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has created more complex situation especially in implementation stage.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 29,849

Male: 14,923

Female: 14,925

**Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted household that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold.	100	11.93
<b>Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with dry/cooked food and food package assistance	10,000	7,349
<b>Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of households provided with seeds assistance	25,000	4,500
<b>Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants	25,000	4,500

Progress towards outcomes

During this reporting period, BDRCS reached 7,349 people by providing the dry food/cooked food assistance and 4,500 HHs (22,500 people) by providing the multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and eight types of vegetable seeds in nine flood affected districts namely Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Kurigram, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat, Munshiganj, Sunamganj and Sylhet.



To meet the basic needs of one month is the main purpose of the cash grant distribution. Each household received CHF 56 (BDT 4,500, which has fixed by national cash working group) as MPCG assistance through the Financial Service Provider (FSP) and that is electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). The chart below shows the workflow of cash distribution with BPO:

BDRCS deployed their national disaster response team (NDRT) members, Red Crescent volunteers and staff. To conduct household assessment utilizing mobile-based data collection tool (Kobo Collect) to select beneficiary households that meet criteria selection. Prior to the assessment, BDRCS organized a virtual orientation on beneficiary selection criteria, assessment scope and tool, COVID-19 safe guideline, Protection Gender Inclusion (PGI), Fraud & Corruption Prevention, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches, communications, Code of Conduct, stay safe and other priority issues.



MPCG distribution in different flood affected districts - top-left photo is from Munshiganj and top-right from Tangail, bottom-left from Lalmonirhat and bottom-right Jamalpur, through financial service provider Bangladesh Post Office. (Photos: IFRC/BDRCS)

Along with the MPCG, BDRCS also distributed vegetable seeds where each household received eight types of vegetable seeds namely, Malabar Spinach, Beans, Lady's finger, Bitter Gourd, Cucumber, Red Amaranth, Pumpkin and Gourd. During the post distribution monitoring (PDM), community members responded positively on the contribution of the Cash and vegetable seeds assistance in restoring their livelihoods.



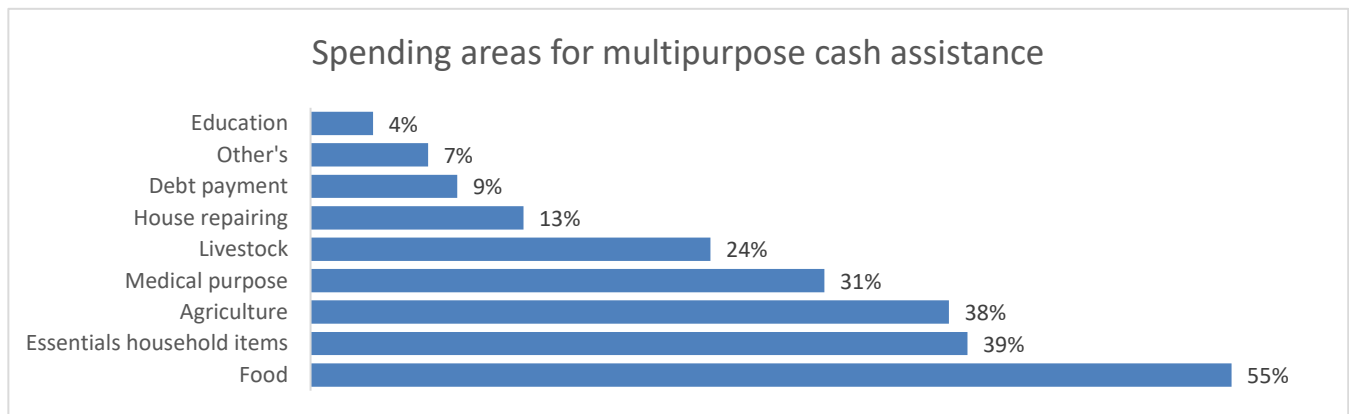
Affected people received seeds cultivated vegetables in Tangail district. (Photo: BDRCS)

According to the exit survey, more than 95 per cent of responders were notified about the distribution time and location in advance and were aware on how to provide feedback to BDRCS. About 99 per cent of responders indicated the distribution centers were safe to receive cash assistance and 85 per cent of responders received cash assistance within 2 hours upon the arrival in distribution location. After completing the maximum planned activities under flood 2020 EA, BDRCS has completed the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) with the technical support of IFRC.



*Trained volunteers are conducting PDM through using KoboCollect in Kurigram (L) and Jamalpur (R), (Photo: BDRCS)*

The PDM shows that more than 94 percent responders fully spent the cash grant while around 4 percent responders have spent partially. It also finds that responders spent in multiple sectoral areas like food, essential household items, agriculture, medical, livestock etc. More than 55 percentage of total responders spent their money on food; followed by 39 percent for household's necessary items purposes, 38 percent for agriculture purposes, 31 percent for medical purposes and 24 percent for their livestock. According to PDM data, 13 percentage of responders spent cash assistance for repairing the damages of their houses, 7 percent of responders repaid their debts and 4 percent of responders spent it on their children's education. The below graph has shown that from PDM, the major findings of cash grant support:



More than 96 percent of total responders were highly satisfied with the overall cash distribution process of BDRCS. Around 75 percent of total responders indicate that all the necessary items were available in their local market and majority were able to bring their necessary items from the local market within BDT 100 as transportation cost.

### **Challenges**

Due to COVID-19 situation and flood impact, affected people are more vulnerable and already many people have lost their livelihoods. BDRCS had to minimize the number of targeted beneficiaries since funding coverage is very low. Regarding the distribution of MPCG, it was found that few people did not receive notification from BPO on time due to unavailability of the mobile network. However, BDRCS immediately communicated with BPO and addressed this issue. As a result, people collected their cash assistance without any delay.



## Health

People reached: 134,945

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health assistance.	250,000	127,425

**Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with emergency health service	2,000	7,520
# of people reached with first aid service	500	200

**Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached through mass awareness	100 %	51%

**Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through mass awareness on COVID-19	250,000	127,425

**Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached through psychosocial support	100%	40%

**Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support	500	200

Progress towards outcomes

Considering the COVID-19 pandemic and flood severity in the affected areas, BDRCS mobilized five mobile medical teams (each team has one doctor and one paramedic and one Red Crescent Youth volunteer) in the hard-to-reach areas of Tangail, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj districts. Total 7,520 patients received medical assistance from these five mobile medical teams. In addition to that, BDRCS volunteers provided first aid service and psychosocial support among 200 people. Under COVID-19 response operation, 2,000 volunteers are covered by the insurance, BDRCS distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to 14,000 volunteers to ensure their safety while carrying out their duties. Online and physical orientation on different small groups were also conducted regarding the personal safety.

Besides, BDRCS teams disseminated COVID-19 awareness messages by different teams engaged in different distribution activities such as food, cash grant, household items etc. In addition to that COVID-19 awareness messages have been disseminating through all the sectoral interventions. As of now, BDRCS has reached 127,425 people with COVID-19 awareness messages.



BDRCS medical team given medical services among the flood affected people. (Photo: BDRCS)

### Challenges:

The major challenge was to properly follow the health measures for pandemic during emergency. Due to lack of pure water and sanitation, awareness and increased anxiety and stress, people found it difficult to follow the health measures adequately. With the deployed medical teams and distribution teams, local branches ensured to maintain proper COVID-19 guideline as much as possible.



### Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 88,425  
Male: 44,212  
Female: 44,213

#### Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services	125,000	88,425
<b>Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	125,000	59,965
# of water points repaired	1,000	743
# of water storage points installation	25	0
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of emergency communal latrines constructed	500	180
<b>Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	125,000	88,425
<b>Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	25,000	2,000
Progress towards outcomes		

During the immediate emergency phase, BDRCS, with support of trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers, NDWRT members, deployed six water purification units in Tangail, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Bogura districts. Using these water purification units, BDRCS purified 125,134 litres of drinking water and reached 59,965 people. In addition, BDRCS reached another 74,300 people by disinfecting 743 water points (tube wells) in Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Kurigram, Bogura and Sirajganj districts. In total, BDRCS distributed 3,640 10-L jerry cans among the flood affected people.



Volunteers are distributing safe drinking water (L) and people after receiving hygiene parcels on the way back to their homes in Tangail (R). (Photos: BDRCS)

BDRCS distributed 2,000 hygiene parcels<sup>1</sup> from its contingency stock immediately after flood considering the needs of the affected communities. Before the distribution, the volunteers briefed the beneficiaries on the type and use of each item in the hygiene parcels. BDRCS female volunteers also conducted a session on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and distributed a pictorial descriptive leaflet to all the targeted people along with hygiene materials in all distribution point. During the orientation sessions, the trained volunteers discussed topics around awareness measures, use of sanitary pads, MHM preparation of sanitary pads with local resources, etc.

With the technical support of NDWRT members, BDRCS also installed total 180 emergency latrines for the displaced people in Tangail, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajganj districts. BDRCS mobilized WASH technical experts along with volunteers to install the temporary latrines with locally available resources in the respective districts for displaced people.



BDRCS trained volunteers are repairing the contaminated tube-well (L) in Jamalpur, installation of emergency latrine in Tangail (M) and developed IEC materials regarding MHM for the beneficiaries (R). (Photos and design: BDRCS/IFRC)

### Challenges

At the initial stage, it was difficult to reach remote areas to support the most affected people, especially whose houses were inundated. BDRCS arranged special transports (engine boats, banana tree made into a floating raft, etc.) and had taken safety measures for volunteers by providing them with life jackets to reach people with safe water. Considering the present COVID-19 pandemic situation, it is strictly prohibited to organize any mass gatherings. Therefore, BDRCS will create awareness on health, hygiene and sanitation through IEC materials and small group meetings, which will be carried out with the necessary COVID-safe practices.

<sup>1</sup> Each hygiene parcel consists of bathing soap (12), laundry soap (8), sanitary pad (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1), nail cutter (1), toothpaste (2), toothbrush (5), hand washing liquid soap with dispenser (1) along with refill packages (2), hair oil (1), comb (1) and towel (1).



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 127,425

Male:

Female:

**Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Yes

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Is SADD data collected for analysis?	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Throughout the operation, BDRCS organized continuous orientation sessions on minimum standards for PGI, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for its staff, NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers engaged in this operation. Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADD) was collected for the cash and seeds assistance by trained volunteers at the household level. BDRCS has been prioritizing the flood affected woman headed households, person with disabilities, lactating mothers, unattended children, elderly households as potential people to receive the humanitarian assistance. During the distribution of the assistance, BDRCS paid special attention to the most vulnerable groups. Staff and volunteers have been briefed about BDRCS Child Protection policy, its code of conduct (CoC).



*BDRCS and IFRC PGI and CEA team developed and distributed the hot line number/PGI card for ensuring community participation with the BDRCS's activities. (Design: BDRCS/IFRC)*

Based on the community needs and consultation, BDRCS finalized the selection criteria. The primary list of eligible households from assessment was shared with the communities by displaying it in community gathering places. Following the community feedback, the lists were finalized for the MPCG distribution. CEA team from the beginning is engaged with the information management and response teams for finalizing the data collection questionnaire. The hotline number for BDRCS has been widely circulated and volunteers at NHQ are addressing calls. These volunteers are also well briefed through developing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for this operation. Feedback and suggestion boxes were placed in all the distribution centers, not only for collection of the feedbacks and complaints, but also to strengthen community monitoring mechanism. This enabled the community to see for themselves, how the distribution process has taken place, who are the real people to receive BDRCS' support. Besides the boxes, information desks were also placed during the distributions, which allowed the communities to make queries and ask for information related to the BDRCS interventions.

A pocket card containing BDRCS hotline number, as well as GoB and police hotlines to address gender-based violence (GBV) has been developed and printed. This pocket card along with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) awareness leaflets have been distributed among the flood affected communities. During distribution, trained volunteers of BDRCS arranged briefing sessions for women and girls.

To assess the needs related to dignity kits in the community, BDRCS distributed 1,000 dignity kits in the most flood affected areas.

In consultation with the response team, a two-pager document (both in Bangla and English) on IFRC Minimum Standard on PGI was developed and shared with the response team members including volunteers and NDRTs and NDWRTs. In consultation with BDRCS, IFRC protection field pocket guide was translated (in Bangla). As a best response and prevention towards violence against women and children an awareness-based IEC material was developed and shared in Bangla. To address negative coping strategies of the community people and prevention of gender-based violence, awareness-raising sessions materials were developed, and the session will be conducted during the distribution of the dignity kits. The contents cover cultural constraints, early marriage, child labor, trafficking, domestic violence, dowry, referral pathway etc. as the result of negative coping strategies.



BDRCS volunteer is helping the elderly people to collect their support from BDRCS. (Photo: BDRCS)

In addition, BDRCS is planning to provide extra support for the persons with disability (PWD) to 443 households whose members are included as PWD, on top of the Cash grant distributed as PWD allowance. Each targeted household will receive BDT 5000 (58 CHF) through financial service provider.

### Challenges

Due to low funding coverage and short time of emergency appeal (only 6 months), BDRCS is not able to conduct the details assessment on PWD for providing the specific needs in the cash grant supported flood affected nine districts. As a reason, BDRCS and IFRC program teams are taking the plan for supporting the PWD HHs as PWD allowance through financial service providers.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff covered under Insurance	NA	NA

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staff mobilized	1,000	1,120
# of volunteers and staff oriented and trained	200	250
Exit survey and PDM conducted	Yes	done

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS insured around 5,000 volunteers under IFRC global volunteer insurance policy. In addition to that under the on-going COVID-19 operation, BDRCS insured around 2,000 frontline volunteers and more than 300 staff. BDRCS mobilized 1,000 volunteers, 50 NDRT members and 70 staff for flood 2020 response. Prior to the deployment of NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers, BDRCS organized proper orientation on relevant subjects such as code of conduct, fraud and corruption prevention, safety and security, PGI, CEA with the support of concerned colleagues from BDRCS and IFRC. During the reporting period more than 250 volunteers, NDRTs and staffs were oriented.

BDRCS has been conducting exit survey and post distribution monitoring on a regular basis to improve the response services. For conducting PDM, BDRCS drafted household questionnaires with the technical support of IFRC and did field testing in the targeted areas. Based on the feedbacks from concerned districts, BDRCS finalized the PDM

questionnaire and oriented volunteers on the PDM questionnaires. All the PDM data was collected using mobile application “KoBoCollect” and total 547 households (more than 10 percent of the total reached households) were interviewed randomly in nine (9) flood affected districts namely Bogura, Kurigram, Munshiganj, Sirajganj, Tangail, Lalmonirhat, Jamalpur, Sylhet and Sunamganj. A dedicated IM team supported to analyze the collected data from PDM.

### Challenges

With the available funding, the planned activities under strengthening national society have been delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

## International Disaster Response

### Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention.	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
CEA mainstreamed in operation.	Yes	Yes

### Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular coordination meeting conducted	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss government, Monaco Red Cross have contributed to this emergency appeal either with financial and/or human resources.

The shelter cluster coordination team organized shelter cluster coordination meetings; met donors, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs; provided technical inputs to develop Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and finalized a response shelter strategy for floods 2020. IFRC CO along with BDRCS is engaged in HCCT, Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG), different cluster and working group meetings on a regular basis.

### Challenges

Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, no RDRT was deployed. However, IFRC BD country office managed the program with the contribution of partners national society (PNS) as external support. BDRCS continued the emergency operation by forming a dedicated information management team which consisted of two staff from BDRCS ICT department, one IFRC staff and one trained NDRT.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

### Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes

### Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment done for needs, capacities, and gaps	1	1
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS in terms of communications, media relations and coordination with the public authorities and national government as well as in external communication. At the same time both BDRCS and IFRC were actively engaged with need assessment working group to assess the priority needs and gaps of the flood affected communities. Under this EA, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted.

**Effective, credible and accountable IFRC**

**Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC extends appropriate technical support.	Yes	Yes

**Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures.	100 %	100%

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC staff have been supporting BDRCS since the beginning of flood operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts as well as with the IFRC APRO counterparts and in country PNSs. At the same time support services such as logistics, finance, resource mobilization, communication, PGI, reporting, planning, monitoring, and security are being provided by concerned IFRC staff.

## D. Financial Report

The current appeal budget is CHF 4.1 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is 38.47 per cent.

The expenditure as of 30 November 2020 closing is CHF 649,273. Detailed income and expenditure are outlined in the [attached](#) interim financial report at the end of this update.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support**

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-11	Operation	MDRBD025
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 Dec 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD025 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2020 to 04 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 06 Aug 2020

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	416,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	2,387,000
AOF4 - Health	128,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	650,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	35,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	238,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	16,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	15,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	215,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 31 Dec 2020</b>	<b>1,577,397</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>38.47%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,270,865	430,601	840,264
AOF2 - Shelter	0	38,759	-38,759
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	0	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	234,803	179,914	54,890
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,505,668</b>	<b>649,273</b>	<b>856,395</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,443,942
Expenditure	-649,273
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>794,669</b>
Deferred Income	135,831
Funds Available	930,500

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	577,496	Reimbursed :	577,496	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/6-11	Operation	MDRBD025
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 Dec 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD025 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jun 2020 to 04 Feb 2021; appeal launch date: 06 Aug 2020

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	181,816				181,816		
British Red Cross	168,011				168,011		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	28,992				28,992		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governme	247,126				247,126		
European Commission - DG ECHO	107,849				107,849		
FBAF Allocations				234,803	234,803		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,788				43,788		
Norwegian Red Cross	100,269				100,269		
Red Cross of Monaco	21,386				21,386		
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	109,901				109,901		
United States Government - USAID	0				0	135,831	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,209,139</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>234,803</b>	<b>1,443,942</b>	<b>135,831</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,443,942</b>	<b>135,831</b>	